3: Czaplicka E-4 (no date) 1918 RL4 Turkic Peoples RL4

bridegroom leaves the *aul*. Some time after, when the whole *kalym* is paid, he returns to fetch his wife, who again pretends to defend herself, and to be loath to leave her parents' *aul*. There is a show of taking her away by force. The first stage of the marriage, when the bridegroom lives in the house of the bride's parents, in regard to whom he must observe the custom of avoidance, cannot be dispensed with even if the whole *kalym* is paid at once.

Among some other Turks, such as the Turkomans and the Kazan 'Tatars', the period during which the bride remains with her people after the first marriage ceremony extends over several months, or even a couple of years.

The Kirghis are strictly exogamous as far as the blood-clan is concerned. Before marriage a young woman is allowed a good deal of freedom with the men of her own clan, but custom forbids her to meet men of other clans.[1]

THE SIBERIAN TURKS[2] fall into two groups, one consisting of the nation of the Yakut, the other of a conglomerate of clans and tribes known as the 'Siberian Tatars'; various branches of them are called according

[1] P., 'The Customs of the Kirghis of the Semipalatinsk Territory', *Russian Messenger*, 1878, No. 9, pp. 32-7; A. Levshin, *Description of the Kirghis-Kaisak Hordes and Steppes*, 1832, pp. 100-102; P. E. Makovyetski, *Materials for the Study of the Juridical Customs of the Kirghis*, 1890, pp. 16-19; N. Grodekoff, *The Kirghis and the Kara-Kirghis of the Syr Daria Territory*, pp. 63-5.

[2] To be distinguished from these Siberian Turks, who have been settled in the country since the very beginning of our era, are the 'Tatars' who migrated back from European Russia fairly recently. In 1897 the number of these in Asiatic Russia was 94,000, in 1911 they numbered 124,000. They are partly Nogai of the northern Caucasus, and partly Kazan 'Tatars', and many of them differ from the Russian colonists only in their Mahometan religion.